FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, SECOND FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND st. near Adams, Rev. A. B Millor.

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For Poplar and Third streets. PLANNERY. JOSEPH. PRACTICAL Plumber. Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter. GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
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GUMBINGER, J., DEALER IN SPECTA-HEATH, LEWIS & FRAZER, ATTOR-neys at Law, S. E. cor. Second and Union. HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY 17 Madison st., S. R. Williamson, Pres' NSURANCE. - LINDSEY & VREDEN BURGH, Agents, 11 Madison Street. 150 JAMES & ROOSA, MANUFACTURERS of Farm and Spring Wasons, 92 Jefferson st. K RAUS & CO., DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, etc., 213 Main street, near cor. of Adams. OWENSTEIN, B. & PROS., DRY GOODS,

OEWENSTINE, J. H. & BROS., DR ITTLETON & CO., INSURANCE AG'TS, M ADAME ANNA, FORTUNE-TELLER, McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, UNDER-takers, 300 Second street.

MEMPHIS & OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT, MOORE & WEST, INSURANCE AG'TS, N. W. cor. Main and Madison sts. PICKET, ED. BURKE, ATTORNEY AT Law and Solicitor in Bankruptey. Office, No. 5 Courthouse, cor. Union and Second sts. PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF-fice, 16 Madison street. PACKER, H. B., DEALER IN PITTS-burg coal, No. 233% Main st.

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RUSSELL, GROVE & CO., GAYOSO PLA-ning Mill, 212 Adams street, east of the SCHUMM, JOHN, CABINET-MAKER, NO.
S 06 Union street, Show-cases always on hand
and for sale cheap for cash.
90-† ECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, T. PATRICK'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC) T. PETER'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC), COR.

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TOBACCO AND CIGARS—A LARGE AND CIGARS—A LARGE AND CIGARS—Thurmond, Foster&Co.'s Tobaccomits, 7 Monroe Street.

V. NABLE SAW MILL, ON WOLF RIVer, north of the Bayon. W HITMORE & CO., STEAM JOB PRIN-ters 13 Madison street. YEOMANS, S. P., ATTORNEY, OFFICE, (with Wright & McKissick), Kit Williams lock,

STAR SHUTTLESEWING MACHINE.



PRICE-825, 835, 840, 850 and 8100 According to Style and Finish.

PATENTED MARCH 12TH AND NOVEMber 19th, 1867. The stitch is alike on both sides, and

WILL NOT RIP OR UNRAVEL.

It combines S mplicity. Durability and Beauty, and fully warranted for three years, M. M. BEACH & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts, 294 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

By Agents Wanted. VI-41 DR. C. L. BLAIR. DR. J. C. HARRIS.

HARRIS & BLAIR,

DENTISTS.

No. 217, corner Second and Adams Streets,

ADAMS BLOCK.

MEMPHIS, · · · TENN

No. 2886-In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennesses-Catherine Cleary, for self and as administratrix, etc., vs. John A. Dickinson

administration, e.e., 1. Son A. S. Son S. So

JOHN GRAHAM,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 300 Main Street (up stairs). MANUPACTURING AND REPAIRING done to order, and in the best style. Mr. M. BERNSTEIN, who is a No. 1 outter, is in our terminal to the style.



LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. By Whitmore & Co.

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

VOL. V.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1868.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY, -11-

E. WHITMORE AND F. A. TYLER. Under the firm name of

WHITMORE & CO.,

-47-No. 13 Madison Street,

The Public Langua is served to City subseri-bers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS her week, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail (in advance): One year, \$8; six months, \$4; three months, \$2; one month, 75

Newsdealers supplied at 2% cents per copy. Communications upon subjects of general in-serest to the public are at all times acceptable. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special Notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

All advertisements should be marked the specific length of time they are to be published. If not so marked, they will be inserted for one menth and charged accordingly.

Advertisements published at intervals will be charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

ion.
All bills for advertising are due when con-tracted and payable on demand.
53. All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to WHITMORE & CO., Publishers and Proprieto

NORLL & CHURCH'S livery stable, and adjoining buildings, in Lexington, Kywere destroyed by fire on Monday night-

Onio proposes, after a trial of usury laws, to go back to its former system of free trade in money. A bill to that effect having been introduced into the Ohio Legislature.

THE present great distress among the laboring people of France must make Louis Napoleon solicitous. The ugly fact may have an important bearing on the peace of Europe.

In Winchester, Kentucky, on Saturday morning, Captain John S. Evans got up and made a fire in his room, went to bed again, and in five minutes was deadprobably from heart disease.

MR. GLADSTONE, the chief of the English Liberals, has written a letter, in which he expresses the opinion that "unions of working men are rather to

ment has given him no authority to represent the Government in Prussia or

KIT CARSON has gone to Washington with a big Indian from Utah, whose people object to the reservation assigned them. Colonel Carson, it is said, does not take a very encouraging view of affairs on the Plains.

AVAILABLE land is becoming so scarce in Kansas that the Legislature asks Congress not to allow any one person to purchase a large tract, and to compel the railroad companies in that State, to whom grants have been made, to put them into the market.

Maj. Brooks, late paymaster in the Tennessee State militia, has left the State, having eight thousand dollars of public funds in his possession. It is openly charged in the Legislature and out of it that he has absconded with the money. A new paymaster was appointed Monday.

Miss Hosmes has prepared a design for the Illinois Lincoln Monument. The figure of Mr. Lincoln occupies the central position. He is surrounded by four negroes-"insatiate sculpist!" would not one suffice ?-and four female figures, the latter in the act of investing the colored population with liberty. The model is to be cast at Bonn, on the Rhine, where Miss Hosmer herself superintends the work.

On Friday morning, when the train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad was three miles west of Lowell, Illinois, the sleeping and ladies' cars were thrown from the track by a broken rail, down an embankment of twenty feet. The cars landed bottom up. The ladies' car took thrown in the State where he resides. fire, but was extinguished after several persons were more or less burned. Fifteen persons were injured by the accident, but none dangerously.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, of New York, was on Thursday evening complimented with a public dinner, at Delmon-Trade League, in honor of his advocacy of free trade doctrines. A brilliant company assembled, among them being jent, though urged by the military comico's, in that city, by the American Free David Dudley Field, Judge Edward Pierpont, C. H. Marshall, Mr. Brown (of Brown Brothers), Park Godwin, Isanc rights and liberties, as a citizen of Wis-H. Bailey and others. Speeches were consin, I must rely upon the government made by Mr. Bryant, Mr. D. D. Field,
Dr. Leavitt, Park Godwin, Isaac H.
Bailey, Dr. Carroll, Rev. Mr. Blanchard
and others, in which free trade was ad
rocated. One of the toasts was in memory of Richard Cobden, who uttered the
sentiment "Free Trade, the International
Common Law of the Almighty."

consin, I must rely upon the government
of that State.

First of all, the State defends my life;
Congress has nothing to do with
that. The State defends my reputation;
Congress has nothing to do with that.
The State defends my home from treapass, from arson, from burgiary, and all
my property from theft and from rel-

Common Law of the Almighty."

A grand mass meeting was beld at Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday night, under the auspices of the Constitutional Union organization, to protest against the acts of the radicals in Congress. The chair was taken by Hugh Maxwell, and several eloquent a dresses were delivered. The following stirring letter was read to the meeting from Senator Doolittle: ator Doolittle :

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1838. To Henry Leibenan and others, committee, etc.

Gentlemen: Your letter of invitation is duly received. It costs me a struggle to decline to accept. My whole soul is with you, and with all my countrymen everywhere who are organizing to rescue constitutional liberty from overthrow by inant majority in Congress. Two measures are now pending (they have already passed the House), which, if consummated, tend to revolutionize the Government. The first, in direct violation of the Constitution, takes away from the President the command of the army and the execution of the laws in ten States of the Union. It places the command of the army and the execution of the laws in the hands of the General, independent of the President, who ceases thereby to be commander in chief. In a word, it creates an absolute dictatorship.

The other measure aims to subordinate The other measure aims to subordinate the judiciary department to Congress also. The number of judges of the Supreme Court is eight, and this bill proposes that no judgment shall be pronounced against the validity of a law of Congress except by two-thirds of the whole number of judges. Two-thirds of eight is more than five. To be precise, the thirds of eight is five and one-third. two thirds of eight is five and one-third.

As the opinion of a judge cannot be divided, and must be wholly for or wholly against the validity of a law, the practical effect of requiring two thirds of eight judges to concur is the same as if three-fourths were required. Six judges must concur in opinion to weigh down the

opinions of two. This is placing false weights in the balance. This is placing in the balance, in favor of any usurpation Congress may attempt against the executive or judiciary department, the weight of three opin-ions in advance, fixed—immovably fixed—by law. It leaves the point to be de-cided by a majority of five opinions only. If three of the five shall decide in favor of the validity of the law, Congress is to be sustained in any usurpation it may attempt. We all know, as power always tends to enlarge itself, that constitutions are made on purpose to defend minori-ties from being trampled upon by major-ities. Majorities are powerful, and able

to protect themselves.

The Supreme Court was established as the tribunal of last resort; to uphold the Constitution as the supreme law over Congress, as well as all else; to hold a just and even balance in our system; and to determine the boundary line between the powers delegated by the people to the Federal Government, and those which were reserved to the States. In the strong language of him who has ever been revered as the father of the Constitution:

judicial departments, delegating thereto certain portions of power to be exercised over the whole, and reserving the other over the whole, and reserving the other portions to themselves, respectively. As these distinct pertions of power were to be exercised by the General Government and by the State Governments, by each within certain spheres, and as, of course, controversies concerning the boundaries of their power would happen, it was provided that they should be de-cided by the Supreme Court of the United States, so constituted as to be as impartial as it could be made by the mode of appointment and responsibility of the judges."—James Madison's Writings, vol. 1, p. 18.

But how can the Supreme Court hold

a just and equal balance between the general government and State governments if three of its judges can weigh down five? If, in case of encroachment by Congress upon the rights preserved to the States, or upon the liberties of the people, it shall require six judges to over-

Just Heaven! has it come to this? that, in the madness and blind fanaticism which rule the hour, it requires six judges in favor of that constitutional liberty for which our fathers and British ancestors have been struggling for five hundred years to weigh down the opinions of two judges in favor of absolute military despotism, even in ten States of the Union, and among eight millions of

people? The case of McCardle is that of a civilian arraigned for trial by military commission. It is now before the Su-preme Court on appeal from the United States Circuit Court for Mississippi, on habeas corpus. Congress proposes to enact that this man shall be deprived of his liberty, and sentenced by military court, to death it may be, although five of the eight judges of the Supreme Court shall decide that such an outrage upon constitutional liberty, in time of peace, is forbidden by the express language of the Constitution. He shall not be set at lib erty if three of the judges of that court shall be of opinion that the Constitution of the United States is suspended or over-

This McCardle case is not all. There are several now in prison under sentence of death by these Radical courts martial, awaiting a death warrant from the President.

By the strongest appeals to the Senate when the military despotism bill passed in 1867, the minority prevailed upon some of the majority vote with them, and a provision was asserted that no sentence of death should be executed without the

In the defense of the great mass of my usin, I must rely upon the government

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S LETTER bery; Congress has nothing to do with that. In all my dearest rights, relations,

gress at all.

Nothing is more clear, therefore, than the necessity of guarding with a jealous care against all encroachments by the Federal Government upon the just rights of the State governments, for it is only under their authority that my most precious interests are secured. The Supreme Court is organized by the Constitution for the purpose of holding, not a false balance, but a just and even balance between these rights, which the State government secures, and certain other rights, just as sacred, if not so near and dear, secured to me by the Federal Government against encroachments by the ernment against encroachments by the State, against insurrection in the State, against invasions from abroad, and in controversies which may arise between me and the citizens of another State—all of which it is the duty of Congress to detend or secure.

Suppose Congress, under political excitement, pass a law encroaching upon my rights of life, or liberty, or person, or property, which belong to the State to defend, and that a case arises in the Su-preme Court to determine whether the State government or the Federal government has usurped power over the ques-tion, shall the Supreme Court hold an even balance between the States, on the one hand, and Congress on the other? Or shall that court hold its balance with one side already loaded down by a law The total loss will be about \$220,000, of Congress in favor of its own usurpations?

Upon this very question of its usurpa-tions shall Congress prevent even-handed justice, by placing a manacle upon one of her hands?

Justice, hitherto represented as a ma-jestic woman, with eyes bandaged, hold-ing a pair of even balances, must here-after be represented with false balances in her hand, with one eye uncovered, no longer looking straight forward in search of truth, but askant and obsequious, seeking apologies for the usurpation of

central power.

In our system two forces are ever struggling with each other—one tending towards centralization, the other towards the States. Each operating without the other would destroy the system. As in the solar system, there the centring of the solar system of the solar system. petal force, left to itself alone, would draw all the planets to the sun, and thus destroy that system. The centrifugal force, left to itself alone, would drive the planets into infinite space, and thus destroy that system also. But the con-tinued operation of both forces, the one balancing the other, retains all in their

proper orbits.

How long could that system last if the centripetal force should be doubled. The other force remaining the same could no longer balance it; all would go to the center. If the centrifugal force were doubled, it could no longer be counter-balanced by the other, and the planets would leave their orbits and wander

through space.
So if the Supreme Court, which holds the balance between these political forces in our system, is to be so chained and manacled, that unless six eighths of the be commended than otherwise."

"The plain fact of the case is that the judges shall decide against it, the decision shall always favor centralization, created by the people composing the people composing the people composing the respective States, who alone had the right; that they organized the government at Washington, and to practically destroy the states as a part of our system? states as a part of our system? And, on the other hand, if it required

six-eighths of the judges to declare the validity of any law of Congress, would not this government be in danger of losing its just authority.

There is another measure proposed in the House. It may pass that body. It has been reported by a majority of the Judiciary Committee.

It is proposed by law to compel the Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal of

McCardle, and to make all similar ap-peals to the Supreme Court impossible. I can hardly believe such a law can pass the Senate. It is an open confession that Radical reconstruction is unconstitutional, and that they dare not come to a decision in the Supreme Court.

Pass that bill, in addition to the rest.

and the last vestige of civil law, or civil jurisdiction, is swept away, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

From where I stood this morning, upon the steps of the capitol, with the flag of the Union over me, I can look across a river, and look upon a land of absolute, unqualified despotism. If I tomb of Washington, I sit under the shadow of military dictatorship, more unlimited than can be found in any civilized country upon the globe. Constitutional liberty is already bound, scourged, and crowned with thorns here

—here, in her own sacred temple.

Shall the General of the Army, urged on by the Radical chief priests, crucify her on this sacred Capitol Hill? in her own home? under her own banner? amid the scoffs and jeers of all the despots of the world?

Let the people answer.
Respectfully, yours,
J. R. DOOLITTLE.

The Pending Election in Connecticut. The election for Governer and mem-bers of the Legislature takes place in Cennecticut on the first Monday in April. Last year the Democrats elected their Governor, Mr. English, by about 1000 majority. The Legislature, owing to a very fair apportionment, was Republican. This year the Radicals have nominated Marshall Jewett for Governor. The nomination, together with others on the ticket, has been unfavorably received by the party. One of the delegates to the convention writes to the Meridian Recorder, over his own signature, that "they had been tricked and sold out." The Recorder, which is edited by two Congregational clergymen,

"The ticket lately put in nomination was thrust upon the State in a mest reprehensible manner, and through the this terrible measure would have been already stained with blood. The President, though urged by the military commanders to issue the order for execution, has refrained from doing so.

In the defense of the great mass of my edly defeat the glorious cause of liberty and equality in the approaching State

The Middleton Constitution, another Republican paper, also refuses to support the ticket. The New York Herald says, from what it can hour, the Radicals never had a poorer chance in Connecticut than they have for the coming election.

GER. JOHN M. PALMER, Republican. pass, from areon, from burglary, and all positively declines to be a candidate for my property from theft and from rob-

interests, family, character, person, liberty and life, I am defended by the laws of Wisconsin, not by the laws of Conceptual Wisconsin, not by the laws of Conc

A KNOXVILLE dispatch to the Nashmest destructive conflagration that ever occurred in that city. A fire broke out at one o'clock Monday morning and raged until nearly daylight, consuming, among other buildings, the Exchange and Deposit Bank, Kennedy's dry goods store, McClanaham's drug store, Logan & Loomis' dry goods store, and several law offices. The Odd Fellows' Lodge was damaged to the extent of \$1000, besides having all its records destroyed. nearly covered by insurance.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that there is every reason to believe that the Rev. John McMshon, who is now in prison in Canada for the part he took in the Fenian invasion, will very soon be liberated. Certain influence, the correspondent states, has been at work which can hardly fail to secure that object. By this mysterious language he probably means that the President has interceded for him, as instructed by a recent resolu-

WHITMORE & CO.,

Proprietors of the

STEAM

Unapproachable in this Market

THAN ALL COMPETITORS.

GIVE US A TRIAL!

Newest Styles of Type Large Stock of Stationery,

Together with the large patronage extende

The Working People.

It is reported that wages have been re-

ners, masons, and men of every trade. We invite them to come. Come and make this your home. Come for the purpose of doing good for yearselves and the community."

THE English army costs \$500 a year in gold for each of its soldiers; the French army \$200, and the Prussian army only \$150.

No. 13 Madison Street,

A RE DAILY EXECUTING ALL KIND

JOB PRINTING.

IN A STYLE

AND AT

LOWER RATES

Our old patrons know and appreciate; the above facts, and all we ask of others is for them to

The Fastest Presses,

Exceedingly Low Rent,

us, renders it in our power to offer induce ments in prices which our competitors canno WRITMORE & CO



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W. R. CORNELIUS. GRAND SPECIAL SCHEME MCCAFFREY & CORNELIUS,

- GENERAL -

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD.

NO. 300 SECOND ST., NEAR MONROE,

MEMPHIS, :::: TENNESSEE.

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS AND Weeden Coffins constantly on hand.

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Successors to DR. S. M. WHEATON.

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LUMBER, LATHS,

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600,000 feet Cypress Lumber;

300,000 Laths and Shingles.

I HAVE ON HAND AND AM CONSTANTly sawing a full supply of Cypross and Poplar Lumber of all dimensions, Laths and Shingles; and sm prepared to fill orders on short
notice, at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

43 Mill and Lumber Yard on Wo rive
tunnediately north of Bayou Gayoso.

TRUMS—CASH.

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300 cords DRY WOOD, AT 82 50 PER SE-IM VENABLE'S SAW MILL.

Bricklaying.

IF YOU WANT A STRAM-BOILER, A kitchen range or a grate set, or a bread oven built, or fluts remodeled se as to prevent smoking, a cistern built or repaired, or brick work of any kind leave your order at 19 Main street, or at JOINER & KIRKILEYS, MARGO St., or call upon [152] THOS. CURBINS.

G. M. VENABLE.

200,000 " Poplar

Raleigh Mineral Springs.

RALEICH SPRINGS.

WANTED, EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT THEY

SASH, DOORS & BLINDS,

Of superior quality, CHEAPER, at No. 41 Monroe street,

than at any other house in the city. Glazed Sash, of all sizes, siways on hand.

TO BE DRAWN ON OR ABOUT

PEBRUARY 15TH, 2868'

UNDER THE DIRECT AUSPICES OF the following well-known Citizens of

gDirectors: N. CORONNA, Pres't German National Bank JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.;

W. L. STEWART, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.

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DEPOSITORY, GermangNat'lijBank

N. CORONNA, Treasurer.

F. Y. ROCKETT, Financial Secretar

\$34,500 HN PIREMIUMS NUMBER OF PRIZES, 25

CERTIFICATES, 85 EACH A Fortune or a Homestend for 185

Capital Prize Valued at \$20,00

Which amount has recently been effered the Springs and Grounds immediately sur

PRIZENO. 1.—The celebrated RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late county seat of Shelby county, Tenn., nine miles northeast of Memphis, and two miles from Wells' station, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. These Springs are six in number, of various mineral and medicinal qualities, and are visited every Summer by thousands of sekers of health and pleasure, from all quarters of the country. They are within a few store of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wo f river, which wind a around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated, and empties into the "F there of Weters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this healthinspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Col. J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the Springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh, rises to an eminence of pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthfulnes as beauty of location. The Springs are in five order, never failing, and are designated as follows: NO. 37 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN VI-42 Two Miles South of Memphis, on the Horn WADDY THOMPSON.

Marble Spring. Box Spring, Magnelia Spring, Arsenic Spring, Sulphur Spring,

WEARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS
for every description of Fruit. Flowers,
and Ornamental Trees, Grape and Strawberry
Vines and Hot House Plants, Roses, etc., etc.,
Our stock is made up of the best selections
which can be gotten up, in Europe or America.
We selicit correspondence from all who purchase trees in large or small quantities, or any
who wish to adorn their places with choice and
rare Flowers and Shrubs.

First-claw Landscape Gardener.
Flewers for Bouquets and Wreaths always on
hand.

Freestone Spring

The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the lensevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of Shelby county are residents of Raleigh.

The Springs are as much resorted to by pleasure-seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attrections. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic Arbors, Reading Saloon, Gents' Bowling Alley, Sa'oon, Billiard Room, Gymnasiums, Refreshment Tables, etc., walle Wolf river affords excellent Beating and Fishing.

The ground accompunying the Springs, in the above scheme and included in the First Prize, is fifteen acres in extent, everlooking the valloy, and affords, in addition to a magnificent site for a grand hotel and other buildings, splondid facilities for a park, premenades, etc., An analysic of the several Springs, by distinguished medical mea, shows that they are unsurpassed in mineral and curstive properties by any in the United States. There is no reason then why Raleish should not become as famous as Saratosa, Sharon or Lebanon, and as larrely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.

A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement his been inaugurated looking to direct rail communication with Memphis.

For this prize, \$55,000 was recently offered, which was declined, in order that the above scheme may be fully carried out.

PRIZE No. 2.—The elecant COUNTRY MANSION HOUSE AND LOT RESIDENCE

PRIZE No. 2.—The elecant COUNTRY MANSION HOUSE AND LOT RESIDENCE of Col. J. M. Coleman is within a few yar is of the Springs. The house is in first class order, contains ten rooms, and is beautifully embowered in shrubbery. The lot is well fenced and ornamented with fine shade and fruit trees, and affords all necessary outhouses, cisterns, etc. It is midway between the village and Spring Valley, on the main promenade. Value, \$3000.

ue, \$8009.

PRIZE No. 3.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.

PRIZE No. 4 to 25.—TWENTY -TWO
COTTAGE LOTS, valued at \$250 each. These
lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, delightfully situated, all fronting on thoroughfarer, and will be drawn with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at
all times to the Springs and belongings.

Details of the Drawing.

Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in ane wheel, and the same number of blanks, including twenty-five inserti-ed with the names of the premiums, will be placed in another. From these wheels tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the number drawn will take the premium drawn simultaneously.

All meners received upon the sale of these shares will be placed in the German National Bank of Mempols, and will remain thereto the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.

References : C. F. Chamberlain & Co., B. Loswenstein & Bros., Rice, Stix & Co., B. Bable, G. Falls, E. M. Apperson & Co., O. C. Boone & Co.

NOTICE.—Persons arbering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to site amount of five dollars in registered letters, and postoffice or other drafts, payable to any order for larger amounts, at our risk, with address of town, security and State carefully written.

All orders for certificates, and communications should be addressed to Y. ROCKETT.

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At Phunix Mutual Inc. Co., Bethel Block, 188

- Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

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